
REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
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Section 704(1)
OCC Information

FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

BIANNUAL REPORT

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This report is prepared by the Michigan Department of Corrections / Office of Community Corrections pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Community Corrections Act [Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(2)] and the FY 2005 Appropriations Act for Community Programs (Public Act No. 345 of 2004, Section 704).

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PART 1

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511

INTRODUCTION

Section 12 of Public Act 511 of 1988 (Community Corrections Act) requires the Office of Community Corrections to submit a biannual report detailing the effectiveness of the programs and plans funded under this Act, including an explanation of how the rate of commitment of prisoners to the state prison system has been affected.

Section 8.4 of Public Act 511 states that the purpose of the Act is “to encourage the participation in community corrections programs of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail, would not increase the risk to public safety, have not demonstrated a pattern of violent behavior, and do not have a criminal record that indicates a pattern of violent offenses.”

Analysis of the prison commitment rate data continues to support the selection of the priority target groups for community corrections programs. Research indicates that community sanctions and treatment programs provide alternatives to prison and jail sentences while increasing public safety by decreasing the recidivism rates.

Community Corrections Advisory Boards (CCABs) are required to focus on prison commitment rates for their county/counties in the annual comprehensive community corrections plan and application, establish goals and objectives relative to the commitment rates, and concentrate on reducing or maintaining low prison admissions for the priority target populations. The target groups include straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and parole violators. These target groups were selected due to their potential impact on decreasing the prison commitment rates. Straddle cell offenders can be sentenced to prison, jail, or probation, and the sentencing disposition may be influenced by the availability of sanctions and treatment programs in the community. Probation and parole violators account for approximately two-thirds of the prison intake, and the percentage has steadily increased from the mid 1990s thru 2002. Including these offenders in P.A. 511 programs offer community sanctions and treatment programs as an alternative to a prison or jail sentence. In CY 2004, the number of probation violators sentenced to prison declined 5.7%. As part of the *Michigan Department of Corrections Five Year Plan to Control Prison Growth*, parolees who have technically violated parole have been sanctioned and treated locally rather than being returned to prison – parole violator technical returns increased by 40% in 2004.

P.A. 511 funded community corrections programs are not the sole influence on prison commitment rates. The rates may be affected by other programs funded by 15% monies from probation fees, substance abuse programs funded by the Michigan Department of Community Health and federal monies, local and state vocational programs funded by intermediate school districts or Michigan Works, and other county-funded community corrections programs. Other factors that affect the prison commitment rates are the state and local economy, crime rates, and prosecutorial discretion.

CCABs are required to monitor prison commitment rates, adopt local policies to target priority groups of offenders, and track program utilization rates.

PRISON COMMITMENT RATES AND PRISON INTAKE

The prison commitment rates, disposition data and prison intake data, followed by detailed county tables, provide an overview of prison commitments, utilization of jail resources and programming options among counties, progress toward addressing State and local objectives, and factors which contribute to attainment of the objectives.

Michigan Department of Corrections data collection and analysis functions have been largely migrated to a new, multi-faceted system called OMNI. The original Court Disposition (BIR) database has also been superseded by OMNI, as the BIR functions have been phased in by region. The OMNI system provides the capability of analyzing data with less lag time than that required under the original BIR data system. The following narrative and associated tables contain information as historically tabulated from the original BIR data system, as well as some OMNI/BIR data for the four-quarters of October, 2003 through September, 2004. For this OMNI analysis, the broadest measure of disposition activity was used, without excluding the categories of offenses which were traditionally bypassed in the BIR disposition analysis.

The original data source for BIR tables thru CY 2001 is the MDOC Court Disposition database. From this database, an offender database is extracted which reflects only the single most serious disposition for each offender during each report period and does not include delayed/suspended sentences, dispositions where the offender was in prison at the time of the offense, or convictions on escape charges. Offenders are identified by social security number where available, otherwise by state identification number or name where necessary. After excluding offenders in prison, escapees, and offenders on delayed sentence, the most significant record/disposition for each offender is chosen.

Factors utilized to select the most significant record/disposition include:

- 1) Disposition type (prison, jail, probation, other).
- 2) Mandatory over non-mandatory sentence.
- 3) Longest length of maximum term imposed.

The OMNI/BIR extract data provided is for the period of October, 2003 thru September, 2004. The tables were based on the individual's most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred, without excluding any particular categories of records.

Overall Prison Commitments on BIR Data

The enclosed Tables provide data/information relative to prison commitment rates (PCR). The data is based upon BIR felony disposition data thru 2001, OMNI/BIR extract data for the four-quarters ended September, 2004, and prison intake data for 2003.

- C Table 1.1 presents the overall prison commitment rate (PCR) from BIR felony disposition data for all counties from 1993 thru 2001. Data for 2002 was not incorporated at the time of publication.
- The PCR has remained relatively stable since 1999.
 - The PCR of the State was 23% in 2001.
 - Thirty-seven counties had a PCR of less than 20% and seventeen counties had a rate greater than 30%.
 - The counties vary by size and geographic location.

OMNI Prison Disposition Data

- Table 1.2 presents statewide disposition data, based upon the OMNI/BIR extract data for the period of October, 2003 thru September, 2004. These tables are based upon the most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred, without excluding any particular categories of records. The statewide dispositions table provides the actual dispositions and dispositions within guideline group.
 - The overall PCR is 20.4%
 - The straddle cell PCR is 35.3%
 - The intermediate sanction cell PCR is 2.5%.
- Table 1.3 presents county-by-county prison dispositions for the OMNI/BIR extract data for the period of October, 2003 thru September, 2004. The table is again based upon the most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred without excluding any particular categories of records. The table provides, by county, the number of dispositions and percent of cases sentenced to prison within sentencing guidelines for intermediate cells and straddle cells.
- Table 1.4 presents the four-quarter prison disposition rates for OUIL 3rd felonies.
 - For the period, the state prison disposition rate for OUIL 3rd felonies was 22.4%.
 - Thirty-eight counties had a rate lower than the state rate.

Prison Intake (CMIS) Data

Tables 1.5a and 1.5b present prison intake data for 1997-2003, as captured by the CMIS data system. Data for 2004 was not yet available at the time of this publication. Table 1.5a presents 1997-2003 data relative to non-court commitments, probation violations, parole violators-new sentence, and parole violators-technical violation. Table 1.5b presents the 2003 prison intake by county, by category, (excluding parole violators-technical). The counties are listed from highest to lowest, per the percentage intake of probation violators.

- Table 1.5a demonstrates some of the changes in new court commitments and probation violator intake over the last seven years. Although years prior to 1997 do not appear in the table, new court commitments decreased from 5,680 in 1994 to 4,352 in 2000, increased substantially in 2001 and 2002 (to 5,339) then decreased to 4,928 in 2003. On a percentage basis, these numbers equate to 53% of the total prison intake and returns in 1994, 37% in 2002 and 40% in 2003. During this same time period, the prison intake of probation violators increased from 1,932 in 1994, to 4,224 in 2002, then decreased to 3,704 in 2003. Intake of parole violators-technical went from 1,964 in 1994, to 3,293 in 2002, and then reversed sharply down to 2,174 in 2003.
- The data per Table 1.5b indicates probation violators accounted for 36% of the total prison intake in CY 2003.
 - The county specific data indicates thirty-six counties had a rate of less than 30%.
 - Five counties had a rate of 0%.
 - Twelve counties= rates were less than 20%.
 - Twenty-three counties= rates were greater than 40%.

Several counties had reported that prison commitments of probation violators increased during 2001 and 2002, while new court commitments had remained relatively stable or increased slightly. The increases in prison commitment rates reported by counties for 2001 and 2002 are largely attributed to dispositions of violators.

The data substantiates the merits of probation violators being a priority population for community corrections policy and programs, and the need for further review/evaluation of the factors which are contributing to high rates of incarceration of violators, particularly in those counties with the highest rates.

Progress Toward Addressing Objectives and Priorities

In March 2004, the Department offered two regional training sessions to the CCABs which provided an update of the Department's Five Year Plan to Control Prison Growth, and focused on planning and implementation strategies specific to those counties that experienced an increased prison commitment rate for straddle cell offenders. The Department partnered with local government to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of the Act to reduce admissions to prison of non-violent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails.

In previous years, the growth in prison intake has been driven by the increase of technical probation violators and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less -- the exact target population for the P.A. 511 and the priorities adopted by the State Board. A renewed emphasis has been placed on the use of community-based sanctions/services for these target populations, especially straddle cell offenders with Sentencing Guidelines with Prior Record Variables of 35 points or more. In CY 2004, the overall prison commitment rate decreased from 21.8% to 20.4% (550 fewer offenders were sentenced to prison), while the total number of dispositions increased by 1,100 cases. The prison commitment rate for straddle cell offenders decreased from 37.4% to 35.3%. The actual number of dispositions for this offender group increased by 9% (862 cases), however only 14% (122) of these cases received a prison disposition.

Each jurisdiction has been informed to review sentence recommendations and update probation violation response guides consistent with Department policies in order to achieve a reduction in prison intake, improve jail utilization, and maintain public safety.

Further, local jurisdictions were advised to update target populations; program eligibility criteria for community corrections programs; and the range of sentencing options for these population groups (i.e., straddle cell offenders with SGLs prior record variables of 35 points or more, probation violators, offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less, and parole violators). These target populations were a primary focus during the review of local community corrections comprehensive plans and a key determinant for the recommendations of the FY 2004 awards.

Multiple changes have been and continue to be made among counties to improve capabilities to reduce or maintain prison commitments, increase emphases on utilizing jail beds for higher risk cases, and reduce recidivism. These changes include:

- Implementation of processes and instruments to quickly and more objectively identify low to high risk cases at the pretrial stage.
- Implementation of instruments and processes to objectively assess needs of the higher risk defendants/offenders.
- Utilization of the results of screening and assessments to help guide the selection of conditional release options for pretrial defendants and conditions of sentencing for sentenced offenders.
- This also includes the development and implementation of policies within local jurisdictions to emphasize proportionality in the use of sanctions/services, (i.e., low levels of supervision and services for low risk defendants/offenders) and limiting the use of more intensive programming for the higher risk cases.
- Implementation and expansion of cognitive behavioral-based programming with eligibility criteria restricted to the higher risk of recidivism cases.
- The number of counties with cognitive behavioral-based programs increased during 2004 and the number will be increased further as per the proposals and recommendations which are being presented to the Board for consideration. It is noteworthy that the program expansion or increases are being achieved among counties primarily via redirection of funds among program categories, e.g., reducing use of community corrections funds for community service to finance cognitive-based programming.
- Increased focus is being placed on continuity of treatment to ensure offenders are able to continue participation in education, substance abuse, or other programming as they move among supervision options such as the jail, a residential program, and their own place of residence.

The changes which are being made among the counties are in consistent with the objectives and priorities adopted by the State Board. They are also in sync with research which has demonstrated that uses of prison and jails can be reduced and recidivism reduction can be achieved through effective case differentiation based on risk, sanction and services matching based on objective assessments or risk of recidivism and criminogenic need, proportional allocation of supervision and treatment according to levels of risk and need, and utilization of more intensive (preferably cognitive behavioral based) programming for higher risk of recidivism offenders.

Priority Target Groups for P.A. 511 Funding and Programs

The analysis of court dispositions data thru CY 2001, prison intake data, and OMNI/BIR extract data supports the selection of the priority target groups from the straddle cell offenders and probation/parole violators. In addition, some counties with higher than average prison commitment rates need to examine their prison commitment rates for intermediate sanction offenders. Data for each county relative to both straddle cell and intermediate sanction offenders is presented in Table 1.3, which is derived from OMNI/BIR extract data covering October, 2003 thru September, 2004.

The statewide straddle cell rate, shown at the end of the table, was 35.3% for the four-quarters ending September 2004. The overall commitment rate, using the count of disposition outcomes, has continued to decline during the covered period. The table shows, however, that there is wide variation among counties on these rates. The larger counties with above average rates are of particular concern; annual fluctuations for small counties can distort averages with only a few individuals involved.

Even though intermediate sanction cell offenders are not a major target population for community corrections programs, sentencing policies and practices need to be examined in more detail in counties where higher percentages of intermediate sanction offenders are sentenced to prison. Even though prison dispositions rates on straddle offenders are normally low on a percentage basis, the large number of cases mean that even a fractional improvement statewide can add up to a significant change in commitments. Table 1.3 reflects that during the covered four quarters, the state average for straddle commitments was 2.5%, and the data shows that seven counties sentenced 10% or more intermediate sanction cell offenders to prison. The counties with high prison commitment rates for straddle cell or intermediate sanction cell offenders are required to address these issues in their annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funding.

Data for 2003 prison intake (exclusive of any minor post-publication adjustments) is presented, by county, in Table 1.5b. The various groups of offenders that comprise prison intakes include both new court commitments and probationers sent to prison as a result of technical violations or new offenses. The last column indicates the total percentage involving probationers sent to prison: the State average is 35.9% with a county range from 0% to 71.4%. Again, the focus is on the larger counties with the higher percentages of probationer intakes. The statistics are an indicator that should be used to frame additional questions and analysis on a county-by-county basis.

Table 1.1

Felony Offenders 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Disposition:		1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Michigan	PRISON	9,398	25.4%	8,794	24.0%	8,558	22.4%	8,813	23.1%	9,120	23.3%	8,945	22.5%	9,002	23.3%	9,179	23.2%	10,040	23.2%
Michigan	PROBATION	12,276	33.2%	12,677	34.6%	13,441	35.2%	12,705	33.3%	13,431	34.4%	12,970	32.6%	11,546	29.9%	11,151	28.2%	12,812	29.6%
Michigan	SPLIT	9,020	24.4%	8,817	24.0%	9,357	24.5%	10,122	26.5%	9,792	25.1%	10,175	25.5%	10,276	26.6%	11,931	30.2%	12,403	28.7%
Michigan	JAIL	4,195	11.3%	4,380	11.9%	4,586	12.0%	4,489	11.8%	4,578	11.7%	5,146	12.9%	5,578	14.4%	5,120	12.9%	5,566	12.9%
Michigan	OTHER	2,092	5.7%	1,997	5.4%	2,236	5.9%	2,061	5.4%	2,144	5.5%	2,607	6.5%	2,261	5.8%	2,190	5.5%	2,409	5.6%
	TOTAL	36,981		36,665		38,178		38,190		39,065		39,843		38,663		39,571		43,230	
ALCONA	PRISON	5	21.7%	3	14.3%	2	7.4%	7	30.4%	7	20.0%	10	25.6%	3	7.5%	6	15.8%	7	17.1%
ALGER	PRISON	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	2	0.10	1	3.8%	3	11.1%	4	15.4%	1	4.5%	4	20.0%	3	9.1%
ALLEGAN	PRISON	47	27.3%	36	26.1%	36	0.25	46	25.7%	66	31.0%	89	29.1%	80	29.2%	76	27.5%	85	28.7%
ALPENA	PRISON	9	10.8%	10	11.8%	13	0.15	14	19.4%	17	26.2%	9	12.3%	13	26.5%	7	10.0%	13	17.1%
ANTRIM	PRISON	17	27.9%	25	36.8%	27	0.42	23	41.1%	28	30.4%	23	30.7%	25	37.9%	11	25.0%	24	37.5%
ARENAC	PRISON	6	12.8%	7	17.5%	6	0.13	7	16.3%	5	16.1%	4	11.8%	5	15.2%	9	24.3%	5	14.3%
BARAGA	PRISON	6	66.7%	4	30.8%	2	0.18	1	14.3%	1	12.5%	3	16.7%	2	15.4%	1	9.1%	2	25.0%
BARRY	PRISON	68	55.7%	56	45.5%	33	0.18	33	15.9%	33	18.5%	32	19.4%	31	18.7%	33	25.4%	56	24.5%
BAY	PRISON	121	40.5%	92	35.1%	109	0.37	68	24.4%	83	25.4%	113	30.0%	94	28.8%	79	24.5%	85	28.1%
BENZIE	PRISON	4	16.7%	5	38.5%	3	0.10	11	50.0%	10	30.3%	8	33.3%	14	43.8%	7	31.8%	8	38.1%
BERRIEN	PRISON	218	29.0%	181	21.5%	178	0.25	242	29.5%	293	37.1%	224	29.0%	267	29.0%	295	31.8%	349	33.2%
BRANCH	PRISON	20	21.1%	17	15.7%	27	0.23	22	17.9%	16	12.1%	24	17.0%	25	18.8%	26	19.8%	28	16.3%
CALHOUN	PRISON	184	29.1%	161	24.6%	189	0.27	223	26.2%	217	22.2%	186	19.1%	210	21.5%	216	21.4%	220	21.5%
CASS	PRISON	27	18.2%	47	27.0%	37	0.25	38	22.1%	28	18.9%	57	25.2%	51	20.7%	42	19.7%	34	18.2%
CHARLEVOIX	PRISON	18	31.6%	11	20.4%	22	0.24	23	35.9%	14	17.5%	16	27.1%	25	33.8%	17	25.4%	28	29.5%

	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
CHEBOYGAN	PRISON	13	23.2%	18	23.7%	20	0.19	10	14.1%	12	14.1%	12	13.0%	28	26.2%	23	24.5%	12	14.0%
CHIPPEWA	PRISON	12	16.2%	13	24.1%	12	0.17	11	11.6%	10	14.5%	10	15.4%	6	7.4%	6	9.2%	15	14.0%
CLARE	PRISON	10	13.7%	12	14.6%	13	0.13	8	9.3%	22	22.2%	15	20.8%	11	10.7%	9	11.3%	16	14.4%
CLINTON	PRISON	36	29.5%	35	24.5%	24	0.21	43	34.4%	52	34.9%	42	32.1%	36	31.6%	42	29.0%	47	36.2%
CRAWFORD	PRISON	9	26.5%	9	20.5%	21	0.33	19	25.7%	12	18.5%	18	21.7%	18	31.6%	18	27.3%	19	26.8%
DELTA	PRISON	21	36.2%	12	14.6%	13	0.13	18	19.6%	9	10.8%	23	25.8%	23	25.0%	17	19.1%	9	10.5%
DICKINSON	PRISON	4	5.3%	8	12.5%	11	0.14	7	9.2%	15	16.7%	18	18.2%	11	11.8%	12	12.1%	20	18.2%
EATON	PRISON	58	16.3%	55	17.5%	42	0.15	67	20.6%	56	17.4%	55	15.6%	64	18.6%	65	16.5%	78	19.6%
EMMET	PRISON	21	26.3%	10	12.5%	24	0.25	17	17.3%	18	18.8%	33	25.6%	21	20.0%	38	39.2%	30	31.6%
GENESEE	PRISON	591	38.3%	603	39.4%	638	0.39	593	40.3%	561	33.2%	662	38.0%	608	38.0%	630	37.6%	561	32.7%
GLADWIN	PRISON	9	10.7%	18	21.2%	20	0.22	9	9.7%	13	17.1%	22	21.0%	13	14.9%	21	24.7%	20	21.7%
GOGEBIC GRAND TRAVERSE	PRISON	3	17.6%	2	22.2%	2	0.15	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	15.4%	3	20.0%	3	60.0%	3	23.1%
GRATIOT	PRISON	47	23.9%	53	36.1%	57	0.30	58	32.6%	62	32.8%	80	39.6%	72	36.2%	77	34.1%	66	31.9%
HILLSDALE	PRISON	25	30.1%	22	22.0%	43	0.33	31	27.0%	26	27.1%	27	29.0%	22	26.5%	25	26.0%	27	29.7%
HILLSDALE	PRISON	45	31.9%	44	31.7%	52	0.33	47	39.8%	46	35.7%	73	48.7%	61	47.7%	40	44.9%	67	60.4%
HOUGHTON	PRISON	4	6.9%	5	9.3%	13	0.23	5	10.6%	9	20.9%	15	23.1%	13	31.0%	10	18.9%	6	14.6%
HURON	PRISON	6	20.7%	12	17.4%	17	0.21	10	15.4%	12	22.2%	13	22.8%	9	14.8%	12	23.5%	1	3.8%
INGHAM	PRISON	298	25.6%	290	25.4%	259	0.24	268	24.8%	296	26.0%	264	25.7%	180	20.3%	185	21.9%	225	22.0%
IONIA	PRISON	25	14.6%	17	11.4%	30	0.17	36	20.8%	34	18.4%	34	17.3%	34	20.6%	22	12.4%	32	23.5%
IOSCO	PRISON	26	30.6%	32	40.0%	20	0.22	23	27.7%	31	32.0%	45	37.5%	30	41.1%	17	23.9%	31	37.8%
IRON	PRISON	5	15.2%	7	20.6%	5	0.10	7	21.9%	10	20.4%	9	20.5%	12	22.2%	9	18.0%	11	26.2%
ISABELLA	PRISON	26	11.0%	20	9.9%	19	0.09	33	14.0%	34	11.2%	23	9.3%	44	16.4%	43	12.8%	39	10.1%
JACKSON	PRISON	206	26.7%	231	33.4%	198	0.32	168	28.9%	272	38.3%	305	41.7%	286	40.1%	277	35.0%	266	33.4%
KALAMAZOO	PRISON	295	23.2%	267	20.5%	258	0.20	373	24.9%	285	20.6%	275	19.8%	264	19.8%	285	21.3%	288	18.4%
KALKASKA	PRISON	17	23.3%	14	24.6%	19	0.26	8	12.5%	24	30.4%	31	29.8%	18	27.7%	16	21.9%	27	29.0%
KENT	PRISON	787	28.8%	709	26.7%	657	0.25	685	23.0%	753	23.9%	769	25.5%	662	24.3%	567	21.7%	703	25.3%
KEWEENAW	PRISON	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00	1	33.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKE	PRISON	4	9.8%	11	24.4%	15	0.32	18	24.0%	15	23.1%	6	11.5%	9	18.8%	3	5.0%	12	16.9%

	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
LAPEER	PRISON	46	24.1%	38	18.6%	38	0.17	42	21.4%	43	22.1%	45	24.3%	55	24.2%	34	17.3%	41	19.7%
LEELANAU	PRISON	12	30.0%	13	29.5%	12	0.29	14	32.6%	6	18.8%	8	20.0%	11	22.4%	14	26.9%	16	32.0%
LENAWEE	PRISON	76	39.0%	101	49.0%	100	0.47	112	46.1%	96	42.3%	148	48.1%	113	44.5%	92	42.0%	124	47.7%
LIVINGSTON	PRISON	96	29.4%	79	22.8%	74	0.18	136	39.8%	114	28.4%	100	24.0%	120	27.5%	148	30.3%	141	27.7%
LUCE	PRISON	8	61.5%	2	13.3%	6	0.30	1	7.1%	3	16.7%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%	4	18.2%	4	13.8%
MACKINAC	PRISON	8	34.8%	7	24.1%	4	0.13	8	17.0%	18	35.3%	14	30.4%	8	18.6%	10	28.6%	2	4.4%
MACOMB	PRISON	375	20.5%	377	17.7%	330	0.16	319	15.3%	429	16.8%	437	16.9%	475	17.6%	493	16.6%	466	14.2%
MANISTEE	PRISON	14	21.9%	19	28.4%	25	0.38	31	41.3%	27	32.1%	26	33.8%	29	30.2%	21	33.3%	18	33.3%
MARQUETTE	PRISON	16	14.3%	18	13.3%	14	0.10	18	15.0%	19	16.4%	12	11.1%	18	17.3%	29	19.7%	11	8.8%
MASON	PRISON	22	21.8%	24	26.7%	45	0.38	22	23.2%	14	16.3%	18	15.5%	40	33.6%	23	24.2%	28	20.7%
MECOSTA	PRISON	23	23.2%	23	17.8%	35	0.24	32	20.9%	23	19.3%	28	22.2%	27	23.1%	32	28.3%	20	14.7%
MENOMINEE	PRISON	8	13.1%	6	9.7%	6	0.15	10	23.3%	9	24.3%	10	16.7%	6	16.7%	6	10.7%	11	25.6%
MIDLAND	PRISON	54	20.5%	56	23.0%	61	0.23	70	24.6%	73	22.1%	82	23.8%	60	24.3%	81	24.8%	53	20.2%
MISSAUKEE	PRISON	11	32.4%	3	6.3%	8	0.24	11	22.4%	14	26.4%	12	20.0%	10	20.8%	12	20.7%	9	25.7%
MONROE	PRISON	135	29.2%	132	30.3%	150	0.30	186	33.9%	165	29.9%	158	26.8%	151	28.7%	163	30.4%	157	27.2%
MONTCALM	PRISON	24	13.0%	19	10.3%	32	0.15	42	18.1%	35	20.1%	43	19.9%	36	17.5%	22	10.4%	49	19.5%
MONTMORENCY	PRISON	3	10.3%	3	7.1%	9	0.27	6	22.2%	5	17.9%	4	14.3%	3	7.0%	10	18.2%	5	12.2%
MUSKEGON	PRISON	384	42.9%	450	50.3%	357	0.41	402	40.9%	393	38.2%	368	33.3%	328	32.5%	348	35.9%	410	37.0%
NEWAYGO	PRISON	21	13.5%	23	16.9%	28	0.17	28	18.8%	23	16.9%	20	13.9%	24	18.0%	32	23.0%	33	20.0%
OAKLAND	PRISON	1,010	18.5%	828	16.2%	742	0.15	806	15.8%	907	16.9%	983	17.0%	908	17.1%	912	17.7%	974	18.5%
OCEANA	PRISON	10	13.2%	5	7.4%	4	0.06	14	14.7%	22	25.0%	12	13.8%	22	23.7%	8	8.2%	24	24.2%
OGEMAW	PRISON	16	20.5%	13	18.1%	12	0.21	8	10.4%	19	27.5%	13	16.5%	17	27.4%	19	33.9%	15	22.1%
ONTONAGON	PRISON	3	21.4%	7	63.6%	3	0.21	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	1	9.1%
OSCEOLA	PRISON	11	12.5%	6	9.5%	20	0.22	23	19.8%	29	30.9%	19	20.7%	17	17.5%	17	16.8%	31	32.0%
OSCODA	PRISON	5	21.7%	4	30.8%	5	0.36	4	44.4%	7	38.9%	9	45.0%	6	30.0%	3	25.0%	6	42.9%
OTSEGO	PRISON	16	20.5%	22	29.3%	21	0.26	16	26.7%	11	16.2%	16	20.0%	29	29.3%	23	21.5%	16	18.6%
OTTAWA	PRISON	89	18.0%	103	18.0%	134	0.19	98	13.6%	137	17.1%	104	12.5%	95	12.6%	97	13.5%	95	12.5%
PRESQUE ISLE	PRISON	4	10.5%	4	9.8%	11	0.22	6	13.3%	7	15.9%	4	9.8%	9	21.4%	9	16.1%	10	17.9%
ROSCOMMON	PRISON	18	15.5%	11	11.2%	19	0.16	24	18.9%	24	18.5%	29	22.0%	21	21.0%	21	18.6%	18	16.5%

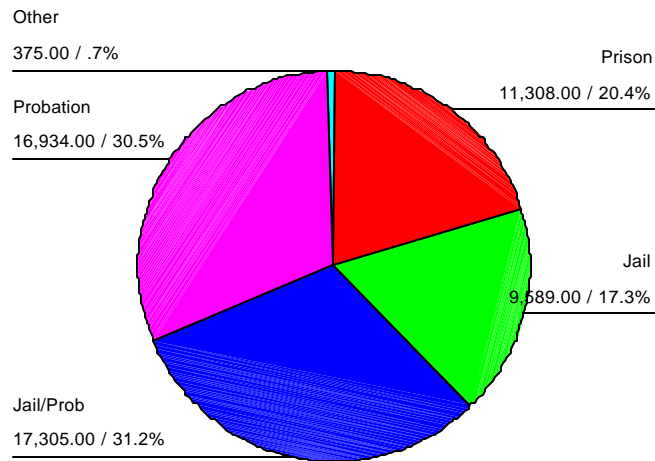
	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
SAGINAW	PRISON	308	28.9%	334	31.7%	300	0.25	275	24.6%	327	25.7%	387	28.8%	322	26.7%	223	20.5%	256	21.5%
ST. CLAIR	PRISON	111	20.7%	135	21.8%	139	0.22	144	22.1%	178	23.4%	189	24.6%	149	20.2%	199	25.1%	171	19.3%
ST. JOSEPH	PRISON	48	27.7%	28	17.7%	45	0.23	50	25.3%	35	18.3%	50	24.5%	48	17.9%	43	20.0%	50	22.0%
SANILAC	PRISON	21	15.9%	20	12.7%	20	0.18	21	14.7%	25	18.9%	24	16.9%	24	16.0%	21	15.4%	17	14.5%
SCHOOLCRAFT	PRISON	3	20.0%	2	18.2%	5	0.20	2	8.7%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	2	7.4%	5	27.8%	2	11.8%
SHIAWASSEE	PRISON	36	28.6%	51	31.9%	35	0.24	57	29.4%	63	39.4%	56	30.8%	57	37.5%	58	27.4%	68	33.0%
TUSCOLA	PRISON	21	19.8%	19	19.4%	30	0.25	36	22.8%	41	30.4%	30	24.6%	36	24.3%	37	20.6%	49	25.0%
VAN BUREN	PRISON	52	19.0%	55	20.5%	57	0.19	65	19.5%	49	14.5%	42	11.4%	78	22.0%	65	21.7%	49	15.4%
WASHTENAW	PRISON	278	35.2%	236	29.5%	227	0.26	270	30.7%	253	26.5%	171	18.1%	183	21.8%	159	17.1%	155	16.3%
WAYNE	PRISON	2,632	26.5%	2,310	23.9%	2,186	0.21	2,047	21.8%	1,935	23.0%	1,549	19.1%	2,042	23.6%	2,365	25.3%	2,830	25.6%
WEXFORD	PRISON	16	17.4%	21	25.9%	21	0.22	23	20.2%	27	31.0%	32	30.8%	18	17.6%	17	15.9%	27	26.7%

Table 1.2

Michigan Department of Corrections
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Statewide Dispositions – Four-Quarters Ending September, 2004
Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record Exclusions

Overall Dispositions – October, 2003 thru September, 2004

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Prison	11308	20.4	20.4	20.4
	Jail	9589	17.3	17.3	37.6
	Jail/Prob	17305	31.2	31.2	68.8
	Probation	16934	30.5	30.5	99.3
	Other	375	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	55511	100.0	100.0	



STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS WITHIN GUIDELINE GROUP - OCTOBER, 2003 THRU SEPTEMBER, 2004

			DISPOSITION				
			Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other
Guideline Groups	SGL NA	Count	3405	5617	1648	2670	156
		% within Guideline Groups	25.2%	41.6%	12.2%	19.8%	1.2%
	Intermediate	Count	709	2596	11715	12693	136
		% within Guideline Groups	2.5%	9.3%	42.1%	45.6%	.5%
	Straddle	Count	3449	1304	3574	1389	42
		% within Guideline Groups	35.3%	13.4%	36.6%	14.2%	.4%
	Prison	Count	3745	72	368	182	41
		% within Guideline Groups	85.0%	1.6%	8.3%	4.1%	.9%
	Total	Count	11308	9589	17305	16934	375
		% within Guideline Groups	20.4%	17.3%	31.2%	30.5%	.7%

Table 1.3

Michigan Department of Corrections**Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections****Straddle and Intermediate Sanction Cell Dispositions – October, 2003 thru September, 2004**

County	Straddle Cell Dispositions			Intermediate Cell Dispositions		
	# Prison	% Prison	Total	# Prison	% Prison	Total
Alcona	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	31
Alger	4	44.4%	9	0	0.0%	38
Allegan	74	59.7%	124	4	1.8%	228
Alpena	10	45.5%	22	3	4.7%	64
Antrim	11	61.1%	18	3	6.8%	44
Arenac	1	25.0%	4	2	6.9%	29
Baraga	1	100.0%	1	2	15.4%	13
Barry	15	30.0%	50	7	3.7%	190
Bay	59	48.8%	121	3	1.1%	264
Benzie	7	87.5%	8	4	13.8%	29
Berrien	61	46.2%	132	8	1.2%	677
Branch	15	53.6%	28	3	2.6%	115
Calhoun	74	34.3%	216	10	1.7%	597
Cass	22	36.7%	60	4	2.1%	190
Charlevoix	9	81.8%	11	0	0.0%	56
Cheboygan	8	34.8%	23	3	2.9%	105
Chippewa	18	54.5%	33	8	6.5%	124
Clare	9	56.3%	16	0	0.0%	75
Clinton	25	71.4%	35	8	6.3%	127
Crawford	6	35.3%	17	2	5.0%	40
Delta	8	26.7%	30	0	0.0%	124
Dickinson	13	43.3%	30	7	7.4%	95
Eaton	12	12.6%	95	1	0.5%	196
Emmet	13	72.2%	18	7	7.1%	98
Genesee	166	46.5%	357	62	5.1%	1,206
Gladwin	6	23.1%	26	3	5.6%	54
Gogebic	4	40.0%	10	1	3.3%	30
Grand Traverse	37	60.7%	61	16	10.3%	156
Gratiot	23	71.9%	32	13	17.8%	73
Hillsdale	19	70.4%	27	8	11.3%	71
Houghton	4	44.4%	9	2	6.9%	29
Huron	4	50.0%	8	0	0.0%	21
Ingham	54	23.0%	235	11	1.8%	603
Ionia	26	56.5%	46	1	0.9%	111
Iosco	6	42.9%	14	0	0.0%	83
Iron	7	70.0%	10	0	0.0%	30
Isabella	29	31.5%	92	0	0.0%	300
Jackson	132	68.8%	192	32	6.2%	520
Kalamazoo	98	25.9%	378	11	1.4%	814
Kalkaska	11	50.0%	22	2	3.9%	51

County	Straddle Cell Dispositions			Intermediate Cell Dispositions		
	# Prison	% Prison	Total	# Prison	% Prison	Total
Kent	317	46.1%	688	42	2.4%	1,745
Keweenaw	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	1
Lake	1	4.8%	21	1	1.9%	54
Lapeer	17	34.0%	50	3	2.2%	139
Leelanau	2	28.6%	7	5	13.2%	38
Lenawee	31	62.0%	50	15	7.4%	204
Livingston	54	42.2%	128	15	4.2%	355
Luce	3	75.0%	4	7	50.0%	14
Mackinac	0	0.0%	7	1	3.2%	31
Macomb	172	32.5%	530	24	1.2%	2,022
Manistee	7	58.3%	12	2	5.0%	40
Marquette	14	51.9%	27	8	7.9%	101
Mason	8	26.7%	30	2	2.9%	69
Mecosta	14	63.6%	22	1	1.0%	103
Menominee	3	17.6%	17	0	0.0%	31
Midland	26	32.9%	79	1	0.6%	173
Missaukee	10	62.5%	16	2	3.9%	51
Monroe	42	36.5%	115	8	2.2%	371
Montcalm	23	47.9%	48	2	1.4%	146
Montmorency	1	12.5%	8	0	0.0%	46
Muskegon	173	57.7%	300	9	1.6%	570
Newaygo	14	26.9%	52	2	1.2%	171
Oakland	350	23.9%	1,464	19	0.7%	2,783
Oceana	9	34.6%	26	1	1.5%	66
Ogemaw	6	46.2%	13	1	2.7%	37
Ontonagon	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%	6
Osceola	7	28.0%	25	1	1.4%	70
Oscoda	4	80.0%	5	0	0.0%	16
Otsego	16	55.2%	29	0	0.0%	85
Ottawa	42	25.3%	166	8	1.5%	528
Presque Isle	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	40
Roscommon	18	47.4%	38	2	1.6%	129
Saginaw	139	40.3%	345	14	2.4%	582
Sanilac	10	30.3%	33	2	3.7%	54
Schoolcraft	4	57.1%	7	0	0.0%	14
Shiawassee	14	24.6%	57	4	3.1%	130
St. Clair	87	41.4%	210	7	1.5%	481
St. Joseph	24	30.0%	80	1	0.6%	165
Tuscola	18	31.0%	58	2	1.3%	153
Van Buren	17	21.0%	81	7	2.3%	307
Washtenaw	75	28.5%	263	9	1.7%	541
Wayne	554	28.1%	1,973	225	3.0%	7,391
Wexford	20	74.1%	27	5	5.3%	95
Statewide	3,449	35.3%	9,758	709	2.5%	27,849

Table 1.4

Michigan Department of Corrections

Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections

OUIL3rd Disposition Rates – Four-Quarters Ending September, 2004Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record Exclusions

County	Prison Count	Prison %	Total	County	Prison Count	Prison %	Total
Alcona	0	0.0%	7	Lake	2	25.0%	8
Alger	1	10.0%	10	Lapeer	8	13.8%	58
Allegan	16	34.8%	46	Leelanau	3	50.0%	6
Alpena	3	50.0%	6	Lenawee	8	50.0%	16
Antrim	3	42.9%	7	Livingston	23	38.3%	60
Arenac	0	0.0%	6	Luce	1	50.0%	2
Barry	2	6.7%	30	Mackinac	0	0.0%	3
Bay	14	34.1%	41	Macomb	15	17.9%	84
Benzie	2	50.0%	4	Manistee	2	28.6%	7
Berrien	7	41.2%	17	Marquette	5	33.3%	15
Branch	2	22.2%	9	Mason	5	33.3%	15
Calhoun	16	30.8%	52	Mecosta	6	40.0%	15
Cass	5	41.7%	12	Menominee	2	18.2%	11
Charlevoix	2	18.2%	11	Midland	6	14.3%	42
Cheboygan	6	33.3%	18	Missaukee	6	37.5%	16
Chippewa	0	0.0%	2	Monroe	3	11.5%	26
Clare	5	50.0%	10	Montcalm	2	20.0%	10
Clinton	8	38.1%	21	Montmorency	0	0.0%	2
Crawford	0	0.0%	7	Muskegon	29	42.0%	69
Delta	2	6.9%	29	Newaygo	5	20.8%	24
Dickinson	4	26.7%	15	Oakland	97	22.3%	435
Eaton	5	14.7%	34	Oceana	2	11.1%	18
Emmet	2	50.0%	4	Ogemaw	1	20.0%	5
Genesee	38	23.3%	163	Osceola	6	42.9%	14
Gladwin	4	28.6%	14	Oscoda	1	100.0%	1
Gogebic	0	0.0%	1	Otsego	2	28.6%	7
Grand Traverse	18	32.1%	56	Ottawa	6	7.6%	79
Gratiot	7	36.8%	19	Presque Isle	0	0.0%	5
Hillsdale	5	71.4%	7	Roscommon	5	14.3%	35
Houghton	0	0.0%	3	Saginaw	14	19.2%	73
Huron	2	100.0%	2	Sanilac	6	42.9%	14
Ingham	9	8.0%	113	Schoolcraft	1	16.7%	6
Ionia	7	23.3%	30	Shiawassee	1	3.6%	28
Iosco	1	33.3%	3	St. Clair	20	16.7%	120
Iron	0	0.0%	3	St. Joseph	1	11.1%	9
Isabella	5	9.8%	51	Tuscola	6	14.6%	41
Jackson	43	35.5%	121	Van Buren	10	31.3%	32
Kalamazoo	13	17.6%	74	Washtenaw	24	22.6%	106
Kalkaska	5	38.5%	13	Wayne	43	12.5%	344
Kent	54	31.0%	174	Wexford	5	41.7%	12
Keweenaw	0	0.0%	1	Statewide	698	22.4%	3,119

Table 1.5a

PRISON INTAKES AND RETURNS

Fiscal Year / Calendar Year [1]							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [2]
New Court Commitments	5,151	4,948	4,414	4,352	4,879	5,339	4,928
Probation Violators	3,154	3,131	3,136	3,332	3,480	4,224	3,704
Parole Viol. - New Sentence	1,288	1,345	1,254	1,164	1,195	1,431	1,639
Parole Viol. - Technical Viol.	2,668	3,109	3,186	3,104	3,236	3,293	2,174
Total Intake and Returns [3]	12,261	12,533	11,990	11,952	12,790	14,287	12,445
Total B Intake Only [4]	9,593	9,424	8,804	8,848	9,554	10,994	10,271
Probation and Parole	7,110	7,585	7,576	7,600	7,911	8,948	7,517
Percent New Commitments	42%	39%	37%	36%	38%	37%	40%
[1] 1997-1999 based on fiscal year data. 2000-2003 based on calendar year data.							
[2] Corrections Data Fact Sheet for December, 2003; excludes 36 escapees with new sentences in 2003.							
[3] Prison Intake and Returns includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentences, and parole violators with technical violations.							
[4] Prison Intake includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence) and parole violators with new sentences.							

Prison Intakes by Percentage of Probationer Intakes to Prison[1]

COUNTY	Escapee	New Court Commitments	Probationer	Parole Violator New Sentence	Total Intakes	% of Probationer Intakes
Benzie	0	1	5	1	7	71.4%
Osceola	0	8	14	1	23	60.9%
Alcona	0	1	3	1	5	60.0%
Missaukee	0	7	12	1	20	60.0%
Roscommon	0	7	13	2	22	59.1%
Mason	0	5	10	2	17	58.8%
Berrien	2	90	164	33	289	56.7%
Otsego	0	7	9	1	17	52.9%
Lenawee	0	33	51	13	97	52.6%
Ontonagon	0	1	1	0	2	50.0%
Livingston	0	65	77	15	157	49.0%
Tuscola	0	18	18	1	37	48.6%
Alpena	0	9	10	2	21	47.6%
Mecosta	0	17	19	5	41	46.3%
Dickinson	0	16	16	3	35	45.7%
Isabella	0	28	29	7	64	45.3%
Midland	0	26	27	10	63	42.9%
Bay	0	52	55	22	129	42.6%
Hillsdale	0	29	25	5	59	42.4%
Monroe	1	64	61	18	144	42.4%
Oakland	3	469	469	196	1,137	41.2%
Iron	0	8	7	2	17	41.2%
Genesee	1	242	233	104	580	40.2%
Menominee	0	5	4	1	10	40.0%
Eaton	0	33	25	7	65	38.5%
Saginaw	4	152	118	39	313	37.7%
VanBuren	1	32	30	17	80	37.5%
Macomb	1	204	160	67	432	37.0%
Emmet	0	20	17	9	46	37.0%
Ingham	0	88	64	27	179	35.8%
Charlevoix	0	7	6	4	17	35.3%
Muskegon	1	180	145	87	413	35.1%
Barry	0	35	21	4	60	35.0%
Calhoun	0	118	79	30	227	34.8%
Grand Traverse	0	35	24	10	69	34.8%
Jackson	1	125	87	38	251	34.7%
Wayne	12	1,316	901	437	2,666	33.8%
Washtenaw	0	107	68	27	202	33.7%
Arenac	0	4	2	0	6	33.3%
Clare	0	4	2	0	6	33.3%
Montmorency	0	6	3	0	9	33.3%
Schoolcraft	0	3	2	1	6	33.3%
Kent	6	371	245	157	779	31.5%
Iosco	0	7	4	2	13	30.8%
Kalkaska	0	12	8	6	26	30.8%
Gratiot	0	25	12	3	40	30.0%
Shiawassee	1	35	19	9	64	29.7%
Allegan	0	87	42	13	142	29.6%
St. Clair	0	84	51	38	173	29.5%
Wexford	0	24	11	3	38	28.9%

cont.

Table 1.5b cont.

COUNTY	Escapee	New Court Commitments	Probationer	Parole Violator New Sentence	Total Intakes	% of Probationer Intakes
Crawford	0	8	4	2	14	28.6%
Kalamazoo	2	109	62	45	218	28.4%
Branch	0	19	8	3	30	26.7%
Gladwin	0	9	5	5	19	26.3%
Clinton	0	24	14	16	54	25.9%
Newaygo	0	31	11	1	43	25.6%
Antrim	0	20	9	7	36	25.0%
Houghton	0	3	1	0	4	25.0%
Ionia	0	14	7	7	28	25.0%
Lake	0	5	2	1	8	25.0%
Montcalm	0	47	18	7	72	25.0%
Oscoda	0	6	2	0	8	25.0%
Cheboygan	0	15	6	4	25	24.0%
Ogemaw	0	12	4	1	17	23.5%
St. Joseph	0	33	12	6	51	23.5%
Marquette	0	17	5	0	22	22.7%
Huron	0	6	2	1	9	22.2%
Lapeer	0	21	7	4	32	21.9%
Cass	0	26	11	15	52	21.2%
Oceana	0	17	5	3	25	20.0%
Ottawa	0	71	20	14	105	19.0%
Leelanau	0	10	2	0	12	16.7%
Sanilac	0	16	4	5	25	16.0%
Presque Isle	0	5	1	1	7	14.3%
Luce	0	7	1	0	8	12.5%
Manistee	0	15	2	3	20	10.0%
Gogebic	0	7	1	3	11	9.1%
Alger	0	3	0	0	3	0.0%
Baraga	0	1	0	0	1	0.0%
Chippewa	0	10	0	3	13	0.0%
Delta	0	14	0	1	15	0.0%
Mackinac	0	5	0	0	5	0.0%
Total	36	4,928	3,704	1,639	10,307	35.9%

[1] Prison Intake includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentence, and escapees with new sentence.

SOURCE: MDOC Research 2003 Intake Database (3/3/04).

PART 2

JAIL UTILIZATION

Jails are a key sanction for felony and misdemeanor offenders in each county. Nearly 80% of felony offenders are sentenced to a community sanction – over half of these offenders are sentenced to a jail term. During the 1990s and through 2004, sentenced felons have accounted for an increasing percentage of jails=average daily population. The percentage of felony offenders sentenced to jail increased as prison commitment rates decreased; data presented in Table 1.1 shows that the use of split sentences has also increased. Progressively, the sentence to jail is a condition of probation and part of a structured sentence plan which includes a relatively short term in jail followed by placement in residential or other community-based programs.

Section 8.4 of P.A. 511 explains that the purpose of the Act includes the participation of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail. Section 2 (c) defines Acommunity corrections program@ as a program that is an alternative to incarceration in a state correctional facility or jail. Through the years, as prison commitment rates decreased, and as a result of legislative changes, the role of jails in the community corrections system have changed. This section examines the use of jails in Michigan as part of the continuum of sanctions available in sentencing decisions.

The State Community Corrections Board has adopted priorities for jail use for community corrections. Each CCAB is required to examine the jail management practices and policies as part of the annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funds. Local policies/practices directly affect the availability of jail beds which can be utilized for sentenced felons. Local jurisdictions have implemented a wide range of policies/practices to influence the number and length of stay of different offender populations. The local policies and practices include conditional release options for pretrial detainees, restrictions on population groups which can be housed in the jail in order to reserve jail beds for offenders who are a higher risk to public safety, earned release credits (i.e., reduction in jail time for participation in in-jail programming), and structured sentencing.

Due to the high number of straddle cell offenders sentenced to prison, the State Community Corrections Board has targeted this population as a priority population for community corrections. During 2000, 44% of the straddle cell offenders received a jail term. While in 2004, 50% of the straddle cell offenders were sentenced to a jail term which is consistent with the State Board objective.

A jail sentence is also a key sanction used for probation violators. Local probation response guides often include jail time along with additional local sanctions imposed, including programs funded by community corrections. There has been a significant shift in the use of county jails for probation violators, according to statewide Offender Management Network Information (OMNI) felony dispositions data for the four quarters ending September, 2004. OMNI indicates that during this timeframe, prison and probation dispositions decreased by 4.4% (146) in 2003 and by 6.5% (216) in 2004, while offenders sentenced to jail increased by 13.4% (438). Of the 438 dispositions, 73% of these offenders were sentenced to Berrien, Kent, Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne County Jails.

Jail crowding issues can impact the use of jails and availability of beds for alternative sanctions for different felony offender target groups, such as straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and even intermediate sanction offenders. The use of jail beds for serious felony offenders is an issue when jail crowding occurs.

Community corrections programs have been established to impact the amount of jail time that offenders serve. Program policies have been established so that program participation and successful completion of programs lead to decreased lengths of stay in jail.

JAIL STATISTICS OVERVIEW

County jail capacity has increased from 15,826 beds in 1998 to 18,500 currently, and is expected to increase to about 19,000 beds by the end of 2005. In CY 2004, 70 of Michigan's 81 counties with jails electronically transmitted jail utilization and inmate profile data to the State. Collectively the county data inputs comprise the Jail Population Information System (JPIS). The percentage of jail capacity reported via JPIS has been increasing, but fluctuates slightly, covering 90.4% of statewide beds in 1998, 93.8% in 2003 and 92.5% in 2004.

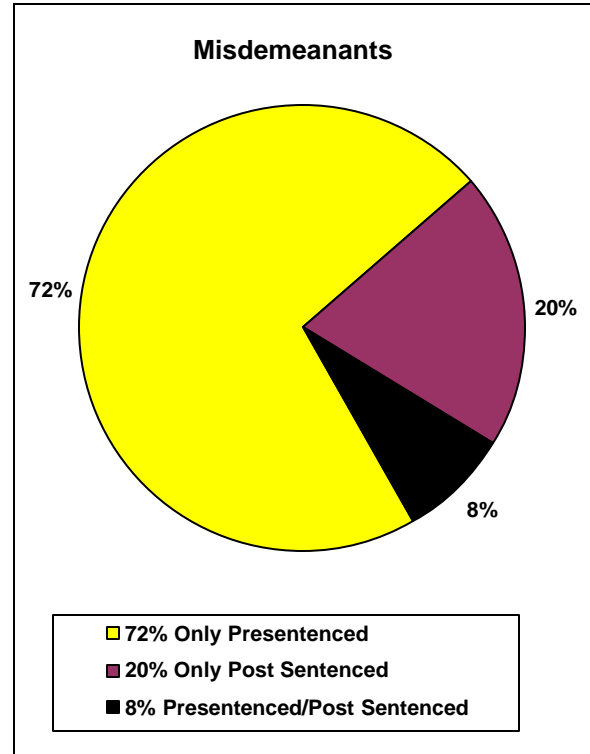
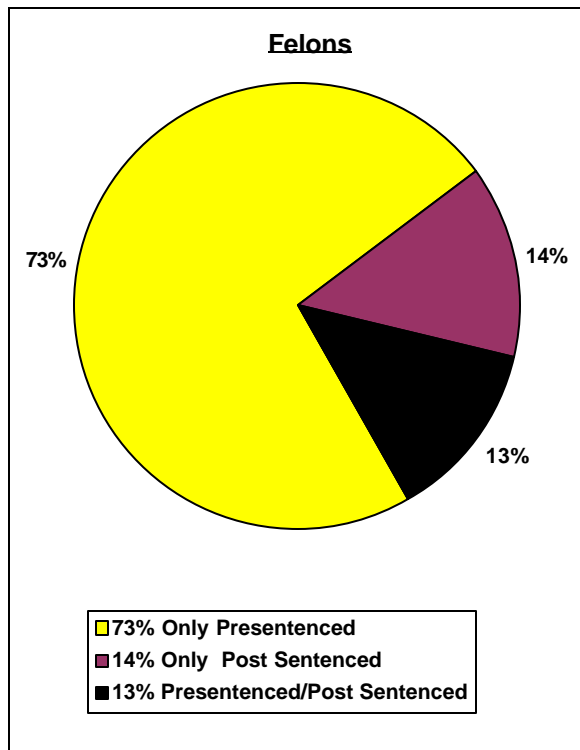
The counties reporting 2004 JPIS data account for over 17,000 jail beds in the State. Since not every county is included in the report and a few reporting counties were not totally up-to-date, the summary data from the report does not completely represent State figures or State totals; however, it does provide a reasonable and useful representation of a mix of counties including rural, urban, and metropolitan counties.

The Department of Corrections' JPIS data from 1998 thru 2004 indicates that the pretrial population for felons has remained generally stable, while the misdemeanor population has increased. During this period, the average length of stay for pretrial misdemeanants has increased from just over 3 days in 1998 to over 4 days in 2003, and approaching 5 days in 2004. This relatively slight increase in length of stay has a significant impact on county jails. For example, the one day increase between 1998 and 2003 has resulted in approximately 130,000 additional jail bed days used statewide – an increase of 336 ADP.

One of the stated purposes of JPIS is to provide information to support coherent policy making. Using this data, the State and CCABs can track jail utilization, study utilization trends, examine characteristics of offenders being sent to jail, and evaluate specific factors affecting jail utilization. Results of such analysis permit formulation of objectives to improve utilization (i.e., reducing jail crowding, changing offender population profiles, reducing the average length of stay), and to monitor the utilization of the jails after various policies, practices, procedures or programming are implemented.

This part of the biannual report summarizes the data for CY 2003 and CY 2004, based upon primary categories of the JPIS data. The report indicates the average daily populations by type of offenders utilizing the jails, average lengths of stay and the number of releases upon which lengths of stay are based. This report focuses on felons and misdemeanants that originated in the reporting counties, as opposed to the part of the jail population made up of offenders boarded in (for the State, Federal government, other counties, tribal or other jurisdictions), offenders held on writs, etc.

CY 2003

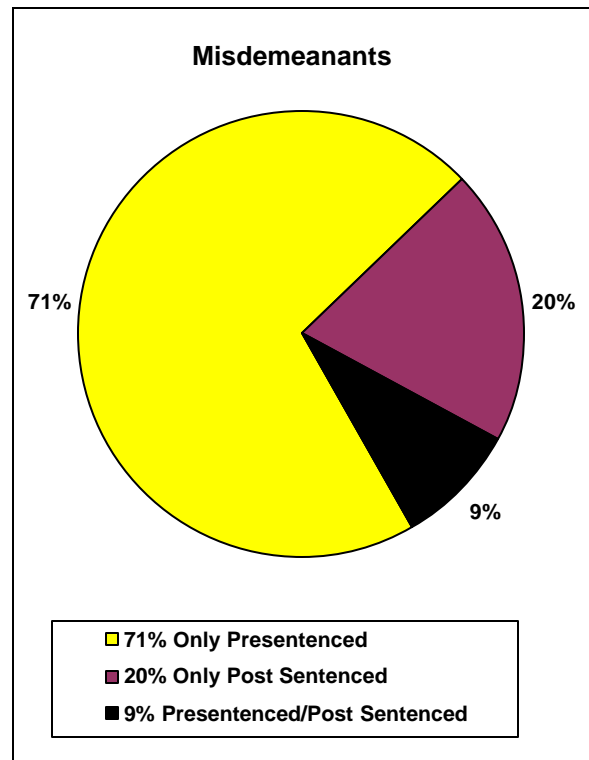
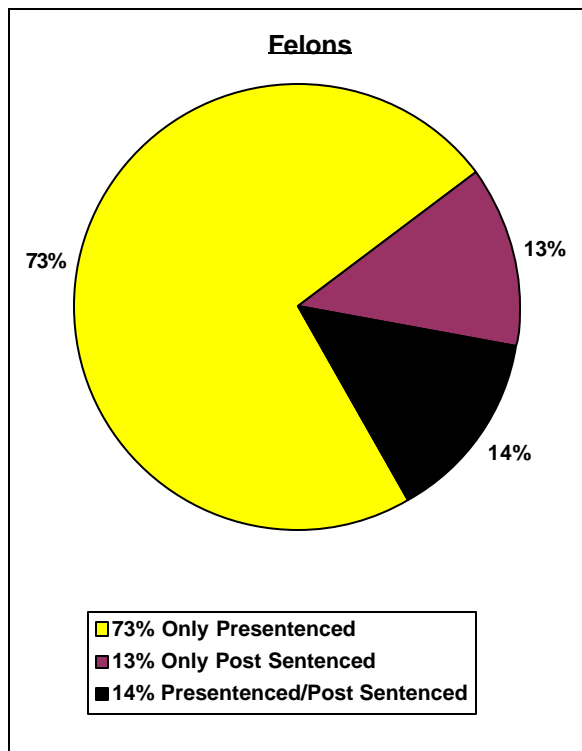


CY 2003

The JPIS data for CY 2003 show the following:

- c Of the offenders released during this period:
 - 100,619 were charged as felons.
 - 198,320 were charged as misdemeanants.
- c Of the 100,619 offenders charged as felons:
 - 73% (73,382) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 14% (14,490) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 13% (12,747) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.
- c Of the 198,320 offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - 72% (141,785) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 20% (40,596) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 8% (15,939) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.

CY 2004



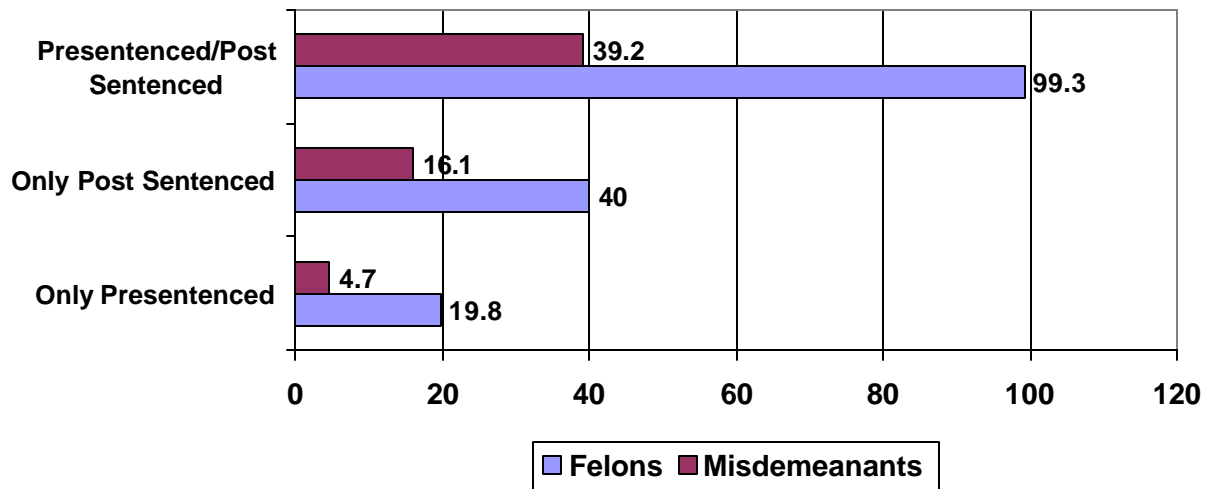
CY 2004

The JPIS data for CY 2004 show the following:

- 0 Of the offenders released during this period:
 - 92,869 were charged as felons.
 - 174,392 were charged as misdemeanants.
- 0 Of the 92,869 offenders charged as felons:
 - 73% (67,481) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 13% (12,370) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 14% (13,018) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.
- 0 Of the 174,392 offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - 71% (123,103) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 20% (35,679) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 9% (15,610) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.

These differences in average lengths of stay statistics are illustrated in the chart below.

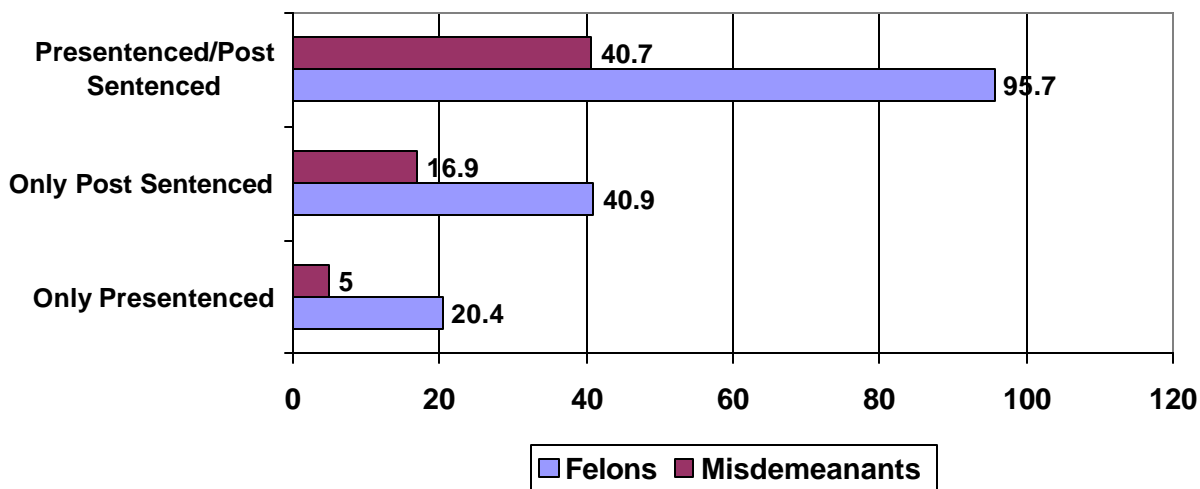
CY 2003 Felon & Misdemeanant Average Lengths of Stay by Legal Status



The lengths of stay for these groups show considerable differences. Regarding these same offenders graphed above, the data for CY 2003 shows the following:

- C The overall average length of stay for offenders charged as felons is 32.6 days, whereas offenders charged as misdemeanants averaged 9.9 days.
- C For offenders charged as felons:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 99.3 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 40.0 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 19.8 days.
- C For offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 39.2 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 16.1 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 4.7 days.

CY 2004 Felon & Misdemeanant Average Lengths of Stay by Legal Status



The lengths of stay for these groups show considerable differences. Regarding these same offenders graphed above, the data for CY 2004 shows the following:

- C The overall average length of stay for offenders charged as felons was 33.2 days, whereas offenders charged as misdemeanants averaged 10.7 days.
- C For offenders charged as felons:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 95.7 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 40.9 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 20.4 days.
- C For offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 40.7 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 16.9 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 5.0 days.

PART 3

PROGRAM UTILIZATION

FISCAL YEAR

Community corrections programs are expected to contribute to local goals and objectives concerning prison commitments and/or jail utilization of their respective counties. Appropriate program policies and local practices must be in place for the programs to operate as diversions from prison or jail, or as treatment programs that can reduce the recidivism of offenders that successfully complete the program.

To impact prison commitment and jail utilization rates, specific target populations have been identified due to the high number of these offenders being sentenced to prison or jail. It is not possible to individually identify offenders that would have been sentenced to prison or jail if alternative sanctions or treatment programs were not available. But as a group, evidence can be presented to support their designation as a target population.

National research¹ has shown that appropriately targeted and administered cognitive restructuring and substance abuse programs reduce recidivism. Community corrections funds have been used to fund these types of programs based upon these national studies.

Further, supporting information is available concerning the impact of community corrections sanctions and programs on jail utilization. It is possible to identify local sentencing policies that specify that jail time will be decreased based upon an offenders participation or completion of community corrections programs.

This section presents information relative to offenders enrolled into community corrections programs during FY 2003 and FY 2004. In the following tables, an offender can be represented in more than one category, since he or she may be enrolled in multiple programs.

Enrolled Offenders

Program Enrollment data compiled through FY 2004 indicates the following:

- \$ Over 35,400 offenders accounted for over 49,400 enrollments in programs funded in whole or in part by state community corrections funds.
- \$ Felony program enrollments in P.A. 511 funded programs accounted for the majority of reported enrollments in treatment programs: 70% of all substance abuse enrollments, 59% of all mental health enrollments, 75% of the educational enrollments and 72% of the employment enrollments.
- \$ In FY 2003 approximately 15.7% of the felons in P.A. 511 programs were straddle cell offenders. In FY 2004 this percentage increased somewhat to over 16%.
- \$ Misdemeanant offenders were more likely enrolled in community service programs. This is as expected considering community service programs are utilized extensively to reduce the misdemeanor population in the jails in order to increase the availability of jail beds for felons. In addition to the frequent use of substance abuse programs for sentenced felons, alternative funding sources were also utilized to extend these programs to a smaller but sizeable number of misdemeanants.
- \$ Pretrial service programs have been implemented in several jurisdictions to expand utilization of conditional release options and decrease lengths of stay in jail of pretrial detainees. Enrollment for programs funded by community corrections consists of over 75% felons.

¹ Andrews, D. A. & Bonta, James (2003) The Psychology of Criminal Conduct Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Co.

Offenders P.A.-511 Funded Summaries of FY 2003 and FY 2004

FY 2003

	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	%
Felony	7,968	9,373	17,341	62.6%
Misdemeanor	2,580	7,800	10,380	37.4%
Totals	10,548	17,173	27,721	
%	38.1%	61.9%		

FY 2004

	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	%
Felony	11,080	12,176	23,256	65.7%
Misdemeanor	3,418	8,732	12,150	34.3%
Totals	14,498	20,908	35,406	
%	40.9%	59.1%		

- The increase in the number of felony participants reflects that counties are diverting straddle cell offenders to community-based programs which is supported by the decreased rate of prison commitment rate of straddle cell offenders.
- Emphasis on improved jail utilization is reflected in the increase in participation by the misdemeanant population and substantial increases in participation by unsentenced offenders.
- Misdemeanant participation in more intensive programs is usually predicated upon an objective measure of risk of recidivism and offender needs. Increased enrollment by misdemeanants reflects that many higher risk and need offenders are charged as misdemeanors due to changes in felony thresholds and plea negotiations.

State Summary of Program Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status
P.A.-511 Funded
Fiscal Year 2003

Type of Program	New Enrollments	Unsentenced		Sentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Case Management	5,083	1,361	200	1,889	1,633
Community Service	6,849	51	82	2,460	4,256
Education	1,644	303	194	774	373
Employment & Training	834	96	77	503	158
Intensive Supervision	3,625	697	475	794	1,659
Mental Health	402	46	8	245	103
Pre-Trial Services	9,706	6,538	1,891	417	860
Probation/Residential	4,405	461	18	3,749	177
Substance Abuse	5,038	756	344	3,037	901
Other	116	7	1	64	44
Total	37,702	10,316	3,290	13,932	10,164

State Summary of Program Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status
P.A.-511 Funded
Fiscal Year 2004

Type of Program	New Enrollments	Unsentenced		Sentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Case Management	7,511	1,006	447	3,356	2,702
Community Service	7,265	96	163	2,371	4,635
Education	1,683	108	28	1,149	398
Employment & Training	765	36	37	515	177
Intensive Supervision	4,317	621	677	1,432	1,587
Mental Health	234	9	10	130	85
Pre-Trial Services	15,279	10,953	2,918	553	855
Probation Residential	5,531	384	19	5,011	117
Substance Abuse	6,064	764	523	3,491	1,286
Other	205	17	1	145	42
DDJR/CTP	581	91	3	452	35
Total	49,435	14,085	4,826	18,605	11,919

Notes: Above tables were based upon records where program code, crime class and legal status were all available.

Data may include enrollment of an individual in more than one program.

PART 4

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES

FY 2005 Appropriation	\$13,033,000
FY 2005 Award of Funds	\$12,797,219

FY 2005 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 73 counties (47 county, city/county, or multi-county CCABs). Additional awards are expected to be made during the year to initiate programming in additional counties. Livingston County was awarded six-months conditional funding only.

The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible defendants and sentenced offenders. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$1,145,238
Education	\$1,527,653
Employment/Training	\$ 209,153
Intensive Supervision	\$1,568,892
Mental Health	\$ 228,192
Pretrial	\$1,378,471
Substance Abuse	\$1,430,027
Case Management	\$2,085,577
Other	\$ 455,550
CCAB Administration	\$2,768,466

The commitment of funds among program categories has been changing, and it is expected that this pattern will continue over time as increased efforts are made throughout the state to address recidivism reduction through improving treatment effectiveness. More specifically, it is expected there will be a continued shifting of resources to cognitive behavioral-based and other programming for high risk of recidivism offenders.

This shifting or reallocation of resources, which began during FY 1999 and continued through the FY 2005 proposal development and award of funds processes, reflects the effort and commitment of local jurisdictions to improve treatment effectiveness and reduce recidivism through the development and implementation of new approaches to substance abuse treatment, education and employment programming, improved case planning, sanction and service matching, case management functions, and strengthened monitoring and evaluation capabilities.

Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction

The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2005 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table (4.1) entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services: Summary of Program Budgets - FY 2005."

Table 4.1

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Office of Community Corrections

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND SERVICES: SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BUDGETS - FY 2005

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRETRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMIN.	TOTAL
ALLEGAN	16,640	36,240	-	14,900	-	-	-	19,000	-	12,900	99,680
BARRY	2,500	37,978	-	21,753	-	-	-	-	-	26,670	88,901
BAY	12,000	17,560	-	-	-	22,500	34,260	18,000	-	43,500	147,820
BERRIEN	-	15,000	16,903	70,000	-	-	20,000	43,897	-	33,700	199,500
CALHOUN	-	-	-	40,000	-	80,650	20,000	19,050	-	48,588	208,288
CASS	5,400	-	-	9,600	-	-	19,500	23,400	-	25,200	83,100
CENTRAL U.P.	55,472	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	23,745	81,217
CLINTON	-	27,500	7,280	7,500	-	-	-	11,620	-	23,100	77,000
EASTERN U.P.	52,593	-	-	36,116	-	-	-	-	-	38,291	127,000
EATON	36,000	29,875	-	3,500	-	-	-	25,030	11,000	45,900	151,305
GENESEE	15,000	-	-	60,000	5,000	55,000	74,000	108,000	-	117,000	434,000
HURON	18,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	7,075	2,500	-	13,725	45,800
INGHAM/LANSING	53,000	-	64,600	35,000	-	-	62,200	12,500	-	62,000	289,300
IONIA	18,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	25,000	83,000
ISABELLA	-	44,919	-	20,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	26,450	103,369
JACKSON	46,600	40,000	-	45,800	-	-	-	12,500	-	52,800	197,700
KALAMAZOO	24,000	6,000	-	77,000	-	137,000	83,500	2,500	-	73,000	403,000
KENT	58,086	35,280	33,270	100,000	37,800	135,664	184,250	-	36,150	186,500	807,000
LENAWEE	24,000	4,500	-	6,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	15,500	59,000
LIVINGSTON	-	15,350	-	21,100	-	4,500	-	25,015	-	16,272	82,237
MACOMB	59,500	109,000	-	102,500	-	106,000	24,000	102,000	2,000	136,000	641,000
MARQUETTE	26,000	15,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	79,000
MASON	3,000	2,000	500	-	14,000	-	3,000	18,000	-	15,900	56,400
MECOSTA	22,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	13,500	-	15,800	65,300
MIDLAND	-	-	2,600	-	15,408	-	74,252	19,868	3,000	26,785	141,913
MONROE	-	-	12,000	7,150	15,600	12,000	108,800	-	-	35,000	190,550
MONTCALM	27,450	10,750	-	18,500	-	-	13,880	-	-	8,600	79,180
MUSKEGON	-	20,000	25,000	-	-	40,000	30,000	58,500	-	64,230	237,730

	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRETRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMIN.	TOTAL
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	11,000	18,000	-	23,000	16,000	5,000	8,000	68,270	-	45,035	194,305
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	-	88,200	-	-	13,958	-	41,500	195,806	3,000	49,696	392,160
OAKLAND	49,900	160,000	18,000	34,000	-	562,816	65,000	427,000	-	103,037	1,419,753
OSCEOLA	31,900	3,600	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,600	51,600
OTTAWA	60,000	25,000	-	80,000	-	-	-	12,755	-	42,245	220,000
SAGINAW	-	16,000	5,000	12,500	-	120,000	60,000	30,000	-	58,100	301,600
ST. CLAIR	-	16,200	-	15,000	-	38,800	8,200	78,200	-	31,100	187,500
ST. JOSEPH	-	25,000	-	32,900	20,200	-	-	-	-	26,000	104,100
SANILAC	36,775	-	-	-	-	-	9,050	-	-	16,000	61,825
SHIAWASSEE	-	25,083	-	16,715	-	-	-	-	-	17,800	59,598
SUNRISE SIDE	8,000	10,000	-	-	68,200	-	-	-	-	36,250	122,450
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT	-	10,000	-	57,860	10,000	-	-	77,150	-	25,700	180,710
THIRTY FOURTH CIRCUIT	17,922	27,608	-	11,187	12,026	-	24,200	19,557	-	39,500	152,000
THUMB REGIONAL	43,000	-	-	24,000	-	-	46,000	22,800	-	44,000	179,800
TRI COUNTY REGIONAL	76,000	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	36,681	123,081
VAN BUREN	25,000	26,010	-	7,820	-	-	-	39,765	-	21,135	119,730
WASHTENAW	-	30,000	24,000	61,691	-	58,541	60,000	26,894	-	112,471	373,597
WAYNE	20,000	540,000	-	437,600	-	-	324,460	529,500	399,400	748,440	2,999,400
WCUP	190,500	2,100	-	23,700	-	-	9,900	-	-	68,520	294,720
TOTALS	1,145,238	1,527,653	209,153	1,568,892	228,192	1,378,471	1,430,027	2,085,577	455,550	2,768,466	12,797,219

PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2005 Appropriation	\$15,828,400
FY 2005 Award of Funds	\$15,773,475

FY 2005 funds were awarded to support residential services pursuant to 42 local comprehensive corrections' plans. The FY 2005 awards respond to program utilization patterns between local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to purchase residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of providers. Livingston County was awarded six-months conditional funding only.

During FY 2005, emphases continued to be on: utilizing residential services as part of a continuum of sanctions and services (e.g., short-term residential substance abuse treatment services followed by outpatient treatment as appropriate, residential services followed by day reporting), reducing the length of stay in residence, increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators, and increasing utilization for parole violators. OCC incorporated into the annual application for funding information related to local jurisdictions targeting parolees, and have encouraged CCABs to provide services to parolees. The average daily population of parolees participating in residential services increased from 31 in FY 2003 to 84 in FY 2004 which is a 168% increase. OCC awarded 62 residential beds to counties for FY 2005 to continue targeting parole violators – it is anticipated that nearly 250 parole violators will be diverted from prison annually with these dedicated beds

The FY 2005 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 1,008.

It is expected an increase in utilization of Probation Residential Services may be experienced in FY 2005 and that the actual ADP will be greater than 1,008.

The increased utilization for FY 2005 is expected due to several factors:

- Utilization patterns among other jurisdictions are expected to continue to increase through FY 2005.
- It is expected that greater emphasis on parole violators will have an impact on the utilization rates of residential services – fifty residential beds have been dedicated for this population. The closing of the Kalamazoo Residential Programming Center and the Woodward Corrections Center in Wayne County will likely have an impact on utilization rates of residential services.
- It is expected that the changes in the County Jail Reimbursement Program Utilization eligibility criteria for felons convicted of OUIL 3rd offenses will continue to have an impact on the utilization rates of residential services.
- The statutory guidelines will continue to produce increased demands for residential services. Specifically, offenders with guideline scores in the straddle cells and the higher end of the intermediate sanction cells are increasingly sentenced to a jail term followed by placement in a residential program.
- Attention will continue to be focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation violations and eligible parole violators in accordance with the department's policies and procedures.

Table 4.2 provides information regarding the past seven fiscal years= data of the actual average daily population, the FY 2005 awards, and the authorized average daily population of each jurisdiction.

Table 4.3 provides the Average Daily Population (ADP) reported for FY 2004. The ADP was 956 based upon reimbursed earnings. However, the ADP based upon actual utilization was 943.

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS									
Table 4.2	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 05	
CCAB	ADP	ADP	ADP	ADP	ADP	ADP	ADP	AUTH. ADP	AWARD AMOUNT
ALLEGAN							4.49	5	78,475
BARRY							0.92	2	31,390
ALLEGAN/BARRY	2.78	4.4	3.2	6.4	5.4	6.30			-
BAY	4.30	4.2	5.2	4.1	6.5	5.31	5.92	14	219,730
BERRIEN	11.08	12.6	18.1	18.1	30.7	36.50	33.00	33	517,935
CALHOUN	17.20	10.9	19.4	19.6	24.5	26.82	22.43	27	423,765
CASS								9	141,255
CENTRAL U.P.								-	-
CLINTON								1	15,695
EASTERN U.P.									-
EATON	3.66	2	4.3	3.2	4.5	2.99	8.61	10	156,950
GENESEE	75.09	68.3	81.9	86.2	81.05	84.00	71.63	81	1,271,295
HURON								-	-
INGHAM	35.10	29	30.6	34.2	36	33.22	24.88	28	439,460
IONIA								2	31,390
ISABELLA					0.8	1.07	1.65	2	31,390
JACKSON	9.65	10.7	15.5	13.5	11.5	9.69	8.50	12	188,340
KALAMAZOO	89.31	88.7	82.6	84.2	70.9	80.90	73.70	86	1,349,770
KENT	85.02	78.1	91.9	95.8	98	90.81	84.67	75	1,177,125
LENAWEE							7.86	6	94,170
LIVINGSTON					9.4	3.08	6.75	3	47,085
MACOMB	24.62	26.1	25.9	25.8	24.6	27.67	27.97	35	549,325
MARQUETTE	1.77	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.10	1.38	2	31,390
MASON								2	31,390
MECOSTA								2	31,390
MIDLAND	4.31	3.8	4.1	4.3	5	2.66	3.53	11	172,645
MONROE	3.76	4.7	10.4	16.4	18	14.51	20.21	21	329,595
MONTCALM								8	125,560
MUSKEGON	33.70	26.8	40.2	30.7	35.8	34.54	39.87	39	612,105
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	2.31	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.88	2.67	4	62,780
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	5.87	5.4	8.4	8.9	9	9.96	7.12	9	141,255
OAKLAND	70.69	84.9	91.2	91	87.1	104.00	104.76	100	1,569,500
OSCEOLA								1	15,695
OTTAWA	4.95	5.1	3.8	3	4.9	3.00	3.14	6	94,170
SAGINAW	46.82	47.6	45.9	51.1	54.4	51.46	59.11	45	706,275
SANILAC								-	-
SHIAWASSEE							0.52	1	15,695
ST. CLAIR	40.89	40	37.3	42.7	44.1	41.03	30.60	36	565,020
ST JOSEPH	38.46	42.4	37.7	43.1	47.7	45.47	34.34	23	360,985
SUNRISE SIDE	4.06	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.6	4.40	3.41	5	78,475
THIRTEENTH	8.12	7.5	7.5	9.8	8.8	10.68	9.33	9	141,255
THIRTY FOURTH	2.42	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.46	2.27	2	31,390
THUMB							3.33	6	94,170
TRI COUNTY REGIONAL.								-	-
VAN BUREN			8.3	4.7	10.4	9.10	11.55	9	141,255
WASHTENAW	22.67	22.3	39.7	25.5	22.4	17.50	21.67	21	329,595
WAYNE	201.44	227	216.9	170.2	149.5	172.15	200.54	210	3,295,950
WEST CENTRAL	1.48	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.1	1.84	0.75	2	31,390
TOTAL	851.50	865.60	945.90	909.20	916.35	937.08	943.08	1005.00	\$15,773,475

ADP Summary for Probation Residential Services

Probation Residential Service Funds FY 04

CCAB	Auth. ADP	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Total ADP Reported
Allegan	5	4	5	3	3	3	2	6	7	8	5	4	3	4
Barry	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Bay	5	8	7	8	5	5	5	2	2	4	6	8	5	6
Berrien	33	36	35	26	31	33	33	30	33	33	33	36	36	33
Calhoun	23	18	21	18	20	23	23	23	23	23	24	26	27	22
Eaton	9	4	9	7	8	6	7	10	12	12	10	8	10	9
Genesee	72	66	70	81	71	71	71	71	71	71	75	77	65	72
Ingham	27	26	23	20	23	24	24	22	24	24	33	31	25	25
Isabella	2	1	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	2
Jackson	9	8	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	10	7	9
Kalamazoo	76	81	76	72	67	69	74	78	78	78	78	71	62	74
Kent	88	101	88	80	78	77	82	89	88	88	91	78	77	85
Lenawee	8	10	12	12	8	7	5	5	4	4	8	8	11	8
Livingston	6	4	4	2	2	2	4	9	10	10	7	12	14	7
Macomb	28	29	28	28	26	28	28	28	28	28	28	38	18	28
Marquette	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	2	3	1	0	0	1
Midland	4	5	6	4	1	0	2	3	6	5	5	3	3	4
Monroe	21	10	18	24	17	10	11	19	30	29	28	22	23	20
Muskegon	39	40	41	34	36	36	38	47	50	46	39	39	32	40
Northern Michigan	5	0	2	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
Northwest Michigan	9	1	6	7	8	6	10	11	6	5	5	10	11	7
Oakland	100	116	125	116	102	95	103	103	107	107	105	97	81	105
Ottawa	3	2	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	1	0	3
Saginaw	60	33	41	46	50	57	59	73	80	70	61	70	71	59
Shiawassee	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
St. Clair	32	35	37	31	27	24	25	30	32	32	32	32	28	31
St. Joseph	32	28	28	31	33	38	40	36	37	34	34	39	33	34
Sunrise Side	5	3	5	6	4	3	1	1	5	4	3	1	4	3
Thirteenth	9	11	13	14	15	10	6	8	8	8	9	5	5	9
Thirty Fourth	2	1	2	4	6	4	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thumb Area	3	6	7	9	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	3
Van Buren	12	10	9	13	14	12	10	9	11	13	14	13	11	12
Washtenaw	22	18	23	24	22	18	20	20	20	19	22	26	27	22
Wayne	202	206	242	237	208	242	218	219	229	185	128	134	156	201
West Central	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Total	956	925	999	978	906	928	932	979	1,025	967	904	908	857	943

Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program

FY 2005 Appropriation	\$3,000,000
FY 2005 Award of Funds	\$2,643,985

The FY 2005 Drunk Driver Jail Reduction and Community Treatment Program (DDJR&CTP) funds were awarded to support treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction pursuant to 35 local comprehensive corrections' plans developed under the P.A. 511.

The FY 2005 Appropriations Act, No. 154 of 2004, Section 710 stipulates that the funds are appropriated and may be expended for any of the following purposes:

(a) To increase availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers who otherwise likely would be sentenced to jail or a combination of jail and other sanctions.

(b) To divert from jail sentences or to reduce the length of jail sentences for felony drunk drivers who otherwise would have been sentenced to jail and whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have upper limits of 18 months or less, through funding programs that may be used in lieu of incarceration and that increase the likelihood of rehabilitation.

(c) To provide a policy and funding framework to make additional jail space available for housing convicted felons whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have lower limits of 12 months or less and who likely otherwise would be sentenced to prison, with the aim of enabling counties to meet or exceed amounts received through the county jail reimbursement program during FY 2002-2003 and reducing the numbers of felons sentenced to prison.

Resource Commitment by Category:

Assessment Process	\$436,104
Treatment Options	\$1,679,993
Probation Residential Services	\$527,888

The initial awards for the DDJR & CTP were announced between January and February 2004. Counties began implementing new programs or utilizing existing programs in the 2nd quarter of FY 2004. It is expected that program enrollments will continue to steadily increase in FY 2005 which will have a greater impact on the jail reduction and drunk driver related offenses.

Status:

The number of OUIL 3^d "lock out" offenders identified in community corrections programs increased (123%) from 286 in January, 2004 to 637 in December, 2004. The actual impact that these programs have on the jails is unknown since felony disposition data during this period is not available. While it is very promising to see a steady increase of drunk drivers in programs, additional data is needed to determine the impact on the jails.

PART 5

DATA SYSTEMS OVERVIEW AND STATUS

The Office of Community Corrections is responsible for the development and operation of two information systems: the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) and the Community Corrections Information System (CCIS). This report summarizes the status of each system.

JAIL POPULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (JPIS)

OVERVIEW

The Michigan Jail Population Information System was developed as a means to gather standardized information on jail utilization and demographics from county jails throughout the state. JPIS is the product of a cooperative effort among the Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, County Jail Services Unit and the Michigan Sheriffs Association, with assistance from Michigan State University and the National Institute of Corrections. While it was never intended that JPIS would have all the information contained at each individual reporting site, specifications called for the capture of data on individual demographics, primary offense, known criminal history and information related to arrest, conviction, sentencing, and release.

Mission and Concept

The primary purpose of the statewide Jail Population Information System is to provide the ability to monitor and evaluate jail population characteristics for use in policy planning. As a statewide database, it is sufficiently flexible to enable the system to be compatible with existing jail management and MIS systems in each county. Originally developed as a mainframe process, the JPIS system was later rewritten to run on MDOC's PC network, utilizing full-time bulletin board hardware and e-mail to facilitate gathering monthly files and returning error reports and analytical reports.

JPIS is a means to gather a subset of the information which already resides on individual jail management systems, with each county running a monthly extract process to generate a standard file.

The primary approach taken was to promote the adoption, enhancement and proper use of local data systems. In turn, the local system would provide the foundation to extract the optimum of usable data for the JPIS extract, which should be viewed as a logical by-product.

History and Impact

The locally-centered approach taken for JPIS development has had a substantial impact on the utilization of local jail management systems throughout the state. When JPIS requirements were first implemented, over half the counties in Michigan did not have functional automated jail management systems, and objective inmate risk classification was in its infancy. Now, all the counties have automated systems, with nearly every county having transmitted electronic data files to the central JPIS system. Similarly, the JPIS requirement for standardized classification of offenders has been a major factor in the adoption of objective offender classification processes and procedures throughout the state.

Use of JPIS Data

Currently, the monthly edit error reports returned to the counties also include summaries based upon each incoming file of admissions, releases, and a snapshot of inmates still unreleased at month-end. In addition, counts are given for the ten most commonly occurring arrest and conviction charges. These reports enhance capabilities to review each monthly submission for accuracy.

Since 1998, detailed reports based upon accumulated JPIS master data have been transmitted to each Sheriff's department and CCAB. The reports cover cumulative data for the current calendar year, as well as full-year data for the preceding year. The associated tables include categories such as jail admissions and releases, length-of-stay for offenders, and average daily population for the jail. In addition, audit response sheets have been included to gather feedback on how well the reports represent the jail population. These reports provide a primary means for on-site review of JPIS statistics with the counties to isolate and correct data problems not readily identified by routine file editing. As additional data problems are identified and resolved, the quality and confidence in the reports increase.

Local Data Systems and JPIS

Michigan counties employ a wide variety of electronic jail management packages which vary in nature based upon jail size and local requirements for data collection. These applications include both custom-written systems and packages purchased from outside vendors. On a statewide basis, it is a very dynamic environment, with regular hardware and software upgrades at individual sites - and not infrequently - switches to entirely different jail management packages. This evolving vendor landscape presents some unique data-gathering challenges, as even the most conscientious counties periodically deal with jail management software issues that disrupt both local operations and JPIS data submissions.

JPIS Data System Enhancements

The Office of Community Corrections continues to review, update and streamline the overall JPIS data reporting requirements to maximize the use of the system. Simplified data specifications were distributed to new vendors, existing vendors, and counties to reduce local demands and streamline processing. The changes to the JPIS data system required several modifications to OCC's editing procedures, master database, and reporting formats. Although the overall number of specified data elements was substantially reduced, some vendor programming is required to achieve the advantage of the new data reporting format.

The efforts to streamline JPIS reporting are expected to contribute toward the goal of providing additional outputs to benefit both the state and local jurisdictions. The focus continues to be upon gathering the most critical data elements from all counties, as monthly reporting is expanded to make maximum use of the available data for analysis purposes and local feedback.

JPIS Data Reporting Status

Even though several counties do not have active Community Corrections Advisory Boards and do not receive community corrections funding, the counties submitting JPIS jail data to OCC have accounted for over 92% of statewide jail beds during CY 2004. At any given time, a number of counties will be working to resolve local data system issues which may also affect their capability to submit JPIS data. Technical assistance is provided by OCC where appropriate, and every attempt is made to recover any missed monthly data once problems are resolved. OCC will continue to provide technical support to maximize the collection and aggregation of local jail data on a statewide basis.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (CCIS)

OVERVIEW

Local jurisdictions submit monthly offender profile and program utilization data to OCC on all offenders enrolled in community corrections programs funded by P.A. 511 and other funding sources. Two types of data are required: (1) characteristics of offenders who have been determined P.A. 511 eligible for enrollment into programs; and (2) program participation details.

The CCIS data submitted represents an extract of data available locally for program planning and case management purposes. OCC uses the data to examine the profiles of offenders in programs, monitor utilization, and evaluate the various CCAB goals and objectives specific to program utilization.

Data is submitted via e-mail, however, floppy-disk submissions are permitted if circumstances so require. Data files are edited upon receipt, and error reports are returned if the data does not meet basic format and/or content requirements. When data meets editing requirements, a feedback report is provided to the CCAB to verify the accuracy of the data.

CCIS Features

The CCIS data feedback includes financial data so program utilization can be directly viewed in comparison to program expenses. Available at the CCAB level, the report identifies the budget and year-to-date information on expenses, new enrollments, average lengths of stay of successful and failed completions, and average enrollment levels for each P.A. 511 funded program. Statistics on offender characteristics (i.e., population percentages of felons, probation violators, straddle cell offenders, etc.) are also provided. Enhancements are part of OCC's ongoing commitment to assist local entities and OCC staff to actively monitor local program activity and the various elements of services to priority populations.

Impact of System Enhancements

As changes and improvements to corrections-related data systems continue to be refined, the overall ability to monitor prison commitments, jail utilization and program utilization by priority target groups of offenders continues to improve. Areas in which data system enhancements have impact include:

1. Improvement to the timeliness and availability of felony disposition data.

The use of a data export process developed to provide CCABs with felony disposition data directly generated from the MDOC's master data-gathering system, OMNI, is now operational in all three regions under the Field Operations Administration.

The ready accessibility and improved timeliness of felony disposition data obtained from OMNI and the enhanced data on sentencing guideline scores improves the analytical and reporting capabilities at the local level. As a result, the accuracy of CCIS data is improved as well.

2. An expanded capability to identify target groups in jails and link to other data sources.

The streamlined Jail Population Information System requirements are aimed at improving the ability to identify target populations among sentenced and unsentenced felons. The adoption of the JPIS enhancements by software vendors and local jails provides an expanding capability to link felony disposition data to jail population data.

3. Improved recognition of any data reporting problems.

Expanded editing and feedback routines in the JPIS and CCIS systems help to simplify the process of monitoring data content and isolating problems in vendor software or local data collection practices which may adversely impact data quality. Expanded feedback on individual file submission enables local entities to promptly identify and address potential problems.